

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STLAWERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ANGAR, YAP, ERIED, HIGH WILHELMSHAFEN, "COBLEZ", RABAU, SAMARAI, BRIS		SATURDAY, Capt. H. Rauscher (T. 6,750) 8th Oct., 10 A.M.
BANG and SYDNEY		
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINCE WALDEMAR" (T. 6,100)	About TUESDAY, Capt. F. Isaacs (T. 6,100) 18th October.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BONNIE" (T. 5,050)	End of October.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

Intimations.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

in drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"
approved by the French Faculty of Medicine.Large Bottles 50.
Dozen 4.25
Case 50 Bottles 11.50
" 50 13.20SOLE AGENTS :
" FRENCH STORE."
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

458

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West,
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M.'s Naval and Military
Authorities.

I HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Glass Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.

Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

1477

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
(SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIKEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNDRY.

R.D. R.L. R.C.

Sales Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
andF. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910.

1478

CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE
AND
SILK EMBROIDERIES.Repair to any Make of
TYPEWRITERS,
GRAMAPHONES,
AND
SEWING MACHINES.No. 77, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

1477

OSMAN &
CASUM,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILS.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910.

1479

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1910.

1480

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED,DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT

61, DES VIEUX ROAD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

TEIN TEE G.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Gentleman's Fees.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

1481

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,
ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 186.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.

1482

TEIN TEE G.

15,000 MILES WEDDING
JOURNEY.

Miss Molly Gilber, 20 years old, has left Pennsylvania for New York en route for Southampton, whence she will sail for South Africa to be married to Mr. Peter Blance. She must travel 15,000 miles to reach him. They became engaged in Rome when the young man left to seek his fortune. No heating from him, she was to have been married next month to another suitor, but a letter came from her old lover, together with her passage money. Her destination is Johannesburg, a small colony not far from Johannesburg, where her father's business is prospering in business.

1483

WEATHER FORECAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A COME point upwards
Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.2. A COME point upwards and BALL below
Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.3. A DRUM
Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.4. A COME point downwards and DRUM below
Indicates Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.5. A COME point downwards
Indicates Typhoon to the South of the Colony.6. A COME point downwards and BALL below
Indicates Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.7. A BAL
Indicates Typhoon to the West of the Colony.8. A COME point upwards and BALL below
Indicates Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island, Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WEAVERING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and trading Ocean Vessels, a Cross will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gip Rock, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Stanley, Cape Collinson, Kowloon.

This will indicate that there is a "weaver" somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Harbour Master.

1484

Intimation.

WILD ANIMALS IN INDIA

ANNUAL MORTALITY.

The resolution recently issued on the subject of the mortality caused in India by wild animals and snakes serves both to correct certain popular fallacies, and to remind the eager sportsman that India still offers many opportunities of combining the pleasure of sport with the rendering of useful service to his fellowmen. The tiger and crocodile for example are usually credited with being the only animals that develop a taste for human flesh, yet from the United Provinces come reports of two man-eating leopards, one killed in October last in the Bahrach district, the other, who has been preying on human beings for several years, still apparently at large in the Almora district with a reward of Rs. 500 offered for its destruction. The Bahrach leopard, we are told, succeeded in establishing for three months a reign of terror among the villages bordering on the Echewa forest—it carried off watchers from macaus and sheds, entered the villages and attacked the inhabitants, so that the people of the neighbourhood eventually refused to trust themselves abroad after nightfall. The Almora leopard is a far older hand at the game of man hunting and has hitherto defied all efforts to bring him to account. Here surely is an object worthy of the ardent shikai's attention. In Eastern Bengal and Assam it is the crocodile that is especially dangerous to human life, being responsible for nearly one third of the total casualties and being particularly deadly in the creeks and rivers of Patlipur and Bikaner, but the wild pig and the jackal have also, it would seem, to be counted among the destroyers of men in the province for 87 persons are said to have been killed by wild pig in the district of Rajshahi and Bakarganj, while jackals are declared to have "devoured no less than 54 infants in two districts alone." So far as the destruction of cattle is concerned it is the leopard of course that invariably does the most damage. The statistics compiled in the various provinces on this point are not perhaps very reliable owing to the identity of the animal causing death being often conjectural, but such as they are, they are perhaps of some interest. Thus out of a total of 94,95 cattle destroyed in 1908-09 leopards are said to have accounted for 42,84 victims, tigers for 30,616, wolves for 12,58 hyenas for 3,355 and "other animals" for 3,605. The damage done by tigers was greatest in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam where they destroyed 7,050 and 6,645 cattle respectively. Leopards were most destructive in Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces, in each of which provinces they killed over 8,000 head of cattle. Wolves destroyed 6,301 and 4,311 animals in Bombay and Bengal respectively, while 11,165 of the mortality caused by hyenas is reported from Bengal.—Pioneer.

"At present," he said, "it is practically impossible for a stranger to obtain these highly dangerous drugs, unless he be possessed of a bona fide prescription issued by a doctor whom we can trace. Careful customers are rarely served, and if they can give no explanation as to why they want a drug they might as well not have entered the shop."

"Of course, sometimes we get a suspicious case, such as when a prescription is palpably forged. Where the victim is not Cunningham, he makes a rough imitation of the prescription, which is easily detected. We have been had more than once by a perfect forger, but then we cannot be held responsible for that; we accept the duplicate in all good faith, and serve the customer. Unfortunately prescriptions are generally written so carelessly as to be easily copied, and when the medical man simply appends his initials the work of the maniac-forger is simple."

A CLOSE WATCH.

This view was borne out by many chemists. In every case a close watch was maintained against deception. Where a person was known to the druggist it was more easy to obtain the drug required, though in every case where it was thought that the taker was accustoming himself to the habit, a word of warning was given and in cases of refusal to supply was relied.

The opinions expressed by Mr. E. W. Gough, the general manager of Messrs. Lewis and Burrows (Limited), is most interesting in this connection. Throughout all their numerous branches—some twenty-seven to thirty—the managers have strict injunctions on the matter of the sale of drugs. No stranger could hope to obtain cocaine or morphine without a prescription, and even if armed with this he would be met with a searching inquiry.

"We have had many cases where a prescription has been made up, and the patient—or when he happens to know that the doctor's orders are being exceeded.

"I think it ought to be made impossible for a prescription to be used more than once. That is to say, when the mixture is made up and another dose is required, a fresh prescription ought to be obtained from the doctor. Better still, I believe that if the medical man sent his prescription straight to the chemist it would save a great deal of these underhand proceedings by morphine and cocaine victims."

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Another authority agreed that there ought to be more co-operation between the doctor and the chemist, and if this was established half the drug takers would very soon be at their wits' end to get their supplies. There has already been a great diminution as a result of the recent Poison Act, and the sales had fallen off enormously.

At the same time it was difficult to baulk the morphine victim. If he found he could not get it from reputable sources without inquisition, he would go to small dispensers, who were always ready to ignore legal restrictions in their desire to make money.

Every informant I approached advocated some stronger measures of protection. Chemists as a class abhor the drug maniac. He is a source of constant danger to them. He is armed with legal means to obtain drugs, known in the neighbourhood, and able to sign for his quantities, and the chemists are practically powerless to protest.

FUNKLESS WAR VESSELS.

The marine oil engine is in its infancy, it has not yet reached the stage of Parsons' turbine, when the *Turbine* frisked about the water at Spithead thirteen years ago, and it was not until 1904 that the Admiralty, however, had the courage to introduce the turbine into a large man-of-war, the *Dreadnought*. In the interval turbines had been tested in destroyers, then in cruisers, and only at long last was it determined to install them in the *Dreadnought*.

Not at once, therefore, can we look for the motorised even battleship or the motor-driven liner. But that will come in time, because as oil engines will mean efficiency with cheapness, but its coming will depend not only on the evolution of the oil engine, but on supplies of fuel being available. When the revolution occurs, then, indeed, the strangest ships on which eye of man has ever been cast will be built. We shall then have battleships which will be without boiler, and without fuel, leaving the whole deck space free for the guns and for an increased number of guns, practically without smokers, as the engines will be fed automatically with the heavy petroleum refuse. Increased space will be available for the crew and for ammunition and stores generally. The ship will lie low in the water, with low mast, and no top hamper or smoke-penitent to level her presence directly the eyes of the horizon. She will be compact, the hull being of iron, and she will be able to run at high speed, and to turn on a short compass.

"Kipling had one of the stories with him, and he left it. Now, don't laugh. But do you know what story that was? Kipling left with the managing editor of the *Chronicle* that time? It was the story—you've read it in *Soldier's Tales* about a thousand times, I presume—about the losslessness of Private Officers, and how Private Mervyn comefited Officers out of kick-overs—ones of the

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Intimation.

THE DRUG HABIT.

CHEMISTS' POINT OF VIEW.

Within the past few years the restrictions imposed on the large drug companies and chemists by Acts of Parliament have made it more difficult for the morphine and cocaine victims to obtain unlimited supplies of drugs. Proprietary made at several West end establishments cut him out this fact. The manager of one company, owing many branches, said that the sale of drugs had decreased enormously within the last two years, and this fact was directly due to the restrictive legislation.

"At present," he said, "it is practically impossible for a stranger to obtain these highly dangerous drugs, unless he be possessed of a bona fide prescription issued by a doctor whom we can trace. Careful customers are rarely served, and if they can give no explanation as to why they want a drug they might as well not have entered the shop."

"Of course, sometimes we get a suspicious case, such as when a prescription is palpably forged. Where the victim is not Cunningham, he makes a rough imitation of the prescription, which is easily detected. We have been had more than once by a perfect forger, but then we cannot be held responsible for that; we accept the duplicate in all good faith, and serve the customer. Unfortunately prescriptions are generally written so carelessly as to be easily copied, and when the medical man simply appends his initials the work of the maniac-forger is simple."

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1843.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUOR

SCOTCH
WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [25]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910.

MAGISTERIAL DECISIONS.

The position of the British legal functionality is such that any decision of his is presumed to be in accordance with legal principles and for that reason cannot be debated except through the usual channels prescribed by the country's legislation. The average dispenser of the law enjoys such a degree of confidence that there can be no question about the strict impartiality of his decision, and rightly so, as these positions of trust are generally filled by unbiased and sound-headed men. But there are occasions when the evidence in a case is so preponderant in a particular direction, that a Magistrate's ruling is on the face of it almost incomprehensible to the mind of the layman, who, unlike his legal prototype, is purely inspired by the dictates of common sense and not the hard precepts of law. We are led to make these remarks by a case which has been brought to our notice, which, if only for the facts it brought out, ought to prove of sufficient public interest to merit the attention of the Government. The facts of the case are that two chair-bearers were brought up before one of the local Magistrates on a charge of disorderly conduct. After having weighed the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate in question held that the defendants' conduct did not come within the meaning of the section under which the charge was formulated and thereupon discharged the men. Now let us consider the facts as they were stated. According to the complainant's story, it appears that defendants' vehicle was engaged in a certain part of the city and after getting into the conveyance, the coolies were directed to proceed along a certain thoroughfare but the latter refused to obey and insisted on going in a direction opposite to what was required. The victim of the incident after all his efforts had failed to produce an effect on the stoical ones, appealed to an Indian constable and the latter's authority, after being shown a good deal of haughty indifference, finally prevailed on the obdurate fellows. The victim, however, was not content in leaving the matter there and instituted proceedings against the responsible parties, with the result already stated. In the course of the proceedings, the magistrate, doubtless with the object of thoroughly satisfying himself on the point, inquired of the constable,

who was summoned as a witness, whether in his opinion the defendants were guilty of disorderly conduct and the witness' reply was distinctly favourable to complainant's case, as the constable, who could be presumed to have no axe to grind, unequivocally stated that he thought defendant's conduct extremely disorderly and gave good grounds to substantiate his statement. The wording of the charge was as follows:—"Behaving in a disorderly manner whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned." Those words "whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned" are extremely significant. Now without laying a claim to the same deep knowledge of the technical points of law as the Magistrate who tried the case, we can state without fear of contradiction that in face of the evidence adduced, the case was clearly one in which a public disturbance might have been caused. But that it should have been held to be otherwise is one of those legal solecisms which might possibly have led a certain genius to give expression to the sentiment that the law is a *hors*. It is not easy to understand by what mystic process of reasoning the coolies' conduct was legally held as not constituting a breach of the public peace when we are in a position to know that the delinquents actually showed fight to the victim and treated the majesty of the law with cool contempt. It was only the other day that Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett ventilated a general grievance felt all over the Colony when he referred to the insolence of chair-bearers and ricksha-pullers in the course of the introduction of the Budget and coming so soon after the laying on the hon. member's complaint before the Legislative Council, the sedan chair fraternity of the Colony have scored a decided success, for the news of the incident is bound to spread like wildfire among them and will have the effect of emboldening them to further and greater mischief. Regret is sometimes expressed on account of the disinclination of the general body of the public to bring the culprits, whose contempt for authority is reaching alarming dimensions, before the Magisterial kin, but is their conduct surprising when one considers the legal loopholes which are constantly afforded them by the law? In nine cases out of ten, the complainants are not likely to derive much satisfaction from the institution of proceedings. We have no desire to question the *hors-fides* of the Magistrate concerned, of whose abilities as a Public Officer we hold the highest opinion. Neither do we wish to dispute the magisterial decision, or the reasons which might have led to it; but we do regret that he should have thought fit to dismiss the summons without the administration of even so much as a caution. Such actions, no matter how well-meaning they may be, afford no little encouragement, if not a direct incentive, to the class of people who are the subject matter of this article to continue with impunity their mischievous doings. However, it is possible that the Magistrate overlooked the point and we have no doubt that the necessary precautions will be observed in future. The fact, however, remains that so long as the Government decline to remove the obstacles placed in the path of residents, so long will this wretched state of affairs continue, to the extreme annoyance of a suffering community. To say that the law does not provide sufficiently strong machinery to effectively deal with these cases of flagrant insubordination is no answer to our argument. If the Government cannot see their way to alter the law, they should at least initiate some system whereby the community can be assured of a sensible view being taken of their case, for, in law, it can sometimes be proved with comparative ease that black is white and nobody but the wiser. We sincerely hope that in the event of one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council perusing these lines, he will take up the matter at a future meeting of Council with a view to rectifying a condition of affairs which is as unsatisfactory as it is ancient.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CORP. H. T. Jackman of the Hongkong Volunteers is permitted to resign with effect from the 1st October.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur arrived from England to-day with relief crews for H.M.S. Alert, Cadmus and Clio, and drafts for the China Station.

We have to acknowledge the receipt with thanks from Mr. A. Fong of a series of photographs of the official trip to Samchun by the Kowloon-Canton Railway last Saturday.

An Indian watchman of the money-lending class was arrested by Sergeant Baker at Wan-chai yesterday afternoon for being drunk and incapable. This morning the man failed to appear and his ball of \$5 was extorted.

THE undermentioned members have joined the Volunteer Corps, assigned Corps: Nos. and pasted to the Artillery and Scout Companies as follows:—1202 J. V. Braga (No. 2 Coy); 1209 E. L. Braga (No. 2 Coy); 1210 W. F. Basford (No. 4 Coy); 1211 Norman Horbury (Scout Coy); and 1212 A. N. Appleton (Scout Coy).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government; Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadbent, C.B., (Commanding the Forces); Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomas, (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. G. M. Messer (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Mr. W. Chater, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works); Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General); Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police); Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett; Hon. Mr. Wel Yuk, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. E. Osborne; Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 83 and 84. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Council resumed consideration of Committee of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding six million and forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars to the public service of the year 1911.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the questions put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appeared at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railway. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolition of posts were real abolition and not pretended abolition.

Hon. Mr. Hewett stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking off the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that trade would improve within the next 12 months. In several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

The Colonial Secretary at this point joined in the discussion. Hon. Mr. Hewett said that he was speaking for the good of the community and he had no hesitation in saying that the Government's reply was most unsatisfactory. Judging from the present financial condition of the Colony, there was no likelihood of trade improving, and it was plainly the Government's duty to try and reduce the Colony's expenditure, instead of which the Government were increasing it. The Government were not justified in their action and up to now no satisfactory explanation had been given regarding the increases.

His Excellency asked Mr. Hewett to challenge the figures item by item before Council voted on the Bill.

Mr. Hewett said he was scarcely in a position to do so. He could not possibly be so well acquainted with the figures as in his office. His Excellency said that hon. member was objecting in a general way.

Mr. Hewett said his objection must be on general principles. He did not know the Government's business.

The Excellency said that considering that hon. member was a member of the Sanitary Board, it was not easy to understand why he now came forward and objected an expenditure which he himself had proposed at a meeting of the Board.

Mr. Hewett said he did not particularly have anything to do with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart asked the amount of the increase in respect of the Crown Colony's fees.

His Excellency informed the hon. member that the amount was over \$1,000. Some people were always crying for the Police Force to be increased and the Government had slightly increased the Force. His Excellency also referred to increased expenditure in respect of certain departments which His Excellency termed the "creatures" of the unofficial members.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart:—The unofficials are responsible for the idea, not the working.

His Excellency at this point referred to certain other increases, including education, and hoped that many more would not follow [tear].

After further discussion, His Excellency in conclusion remarked that in his position as Head of the Government, he wished he could show decreases instead of increases, but under the circumstances, he could not add anything to what he had already said and he would advise hon. member to wait and hope for better times.

The Bill was subsequently reported without amendment.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till the 12th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council; it was agreed to recommend that the following votes be approved by Council:—

BLACK BASS STOCKING.

A sum of five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents, in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Service, black bass to stock the reservoirs.

Mon. Mr. [Osbourne]—Is this a Government preserve? [Laughter].

The Colonial Secretary—I hope some day we'll have a fishing license! [Laughter].

£1,000,000,000 EXPENDITURE.

A sum of forty-one dollars in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, other charges, sanitary staff, raised of 1910 for Sanitary Institute examinations.

This was all the business.

THE GREAT NICOLA.

THREE HOURS OF MYSTICISM AT THE CITY HALL.

To a bumper house at the Theatre Royal last night, the far-famed Nicola gave his initial performance, and without undue exaggeration, we can confidently assert that just as "Good wife needs no bairns," so does the Master Magician who entranced the hundreds of spectators last night require no eulogy from us, for apart from anything we might say, Nicola's achievements last night could not but have produced a distinctly favourable impression and, therefore, the quick reputation which he has thus acquired in our midst is sufficient guarantee of crowded houses nightly. For over three hours, the audience were treated to a series of solid entertainment. The spectre terror was for the novice transported into the realms of legerdemain and as its entertainment progressed, the audience gradually became conscious of the fact that they had before them a clever genius and his troupe. The various sleight-of-hand tricks were gone through in the approved style, but with this little difference from other exhibitions of the kind—Nicola performed his tricks with a rare and consummate skill and a degree of confidence which showed the master hand. This show is undoubtedly the best of the kind we have seen and even the most captions critic is bound to admit that Nicola has nothing to learn from other professionals who claim the title of magician.

In giving a brief description of the various tricks performed, we will not attempt to mention every one of the items which were presented to the audience, for the simple reason that we have not the space at our disposal; we will therefore confine ourselves to some of the more important items. The performance

suffered nothing in consequence of lesser tricks which interspersed the evening's entertainment, for great or small, the

skillful manipulation of the tricks dis-

played the same degree of excellence and com-

pletely mystified the audience. The per-

formance opened with an item entitled "At the Shrine of the Sphinx" and "Mysterious Throne of Dashi" (old). The latter portion of the programme

included a most wonderful entertainment.

A young lady was strapped to a wooden stake, until she was in a rigid position.

She was then placed in a sort of a picket in an ordinary standing position.

The door was closed and on being opened after a few seconds, the interesting sight was seen of the lady upside down. The feet were described as having astonished American audience. It certainly more than astonished the audience at the City Hall last night. This act concluded the most sensational performance of the evening was presented. This consisted in the wonderful escape tests of Nicola. The local Police Force and the Hongkong Garrison were issued a friendly challenge to handcuff the performers with their own handcuffs, provided the givens were in proper working order and had not been previously tampered with. When the time for the performance of this remarkable feat drew near, no less than three men stepped on to the stage, consisting of a gentleman attired in a British soldier, and an American b'ucket. Then a committee from the audience were invited on to the stage to see that everything was fair and above board. After much basiliency on the part of the audience to proceed on the stage, a British Tommy Atkins installed himself as the only member of the Committee. Nicola's hands and feet were then shackled with three pairs of handcuffs, all of different varieties, and entering a caboose, Nicola emerged a couple of minutes later a free man. A tremendous ovation greeted the performance. A member of the audience asserted the performer was in possession of a duplicate key but Nicola in a very sporting spirit offered the dispense \$50 if he could release himself with the original key. The latter, however, still adhering to His Excellency, Nicola very pointedly remarked that a duplicate was not likely to prove of much value, especially if he could not release himself with the original. Then without further ado, he had his hands again shackled in front of the audience and, placing a handkerchief on top, he knelt in a sitting posture on the stage and having struck the floor, once or twice with his hands, he emerged triumphantly from the ordeal. Those on the stage were invited to tie him to a chair with cords and the American b'ucket availing himself of the offer, worked the rope around Nicola in a manner which could hardly have left him breathing space. Then the latter set to perfom what was apparently an impossible task. After having worked strenuously for a few minutes, he succeeded in gradually releasing his feet and then the rest was but the work of a few seconds. The performer was the recipient of unanimous applause.

The above was by far one of the best exhibitions given and elicited tremendous applause. The "Handy Table" trick only took a few seconds, but during that time the table was seized and transformed into a wooden portmanteau, with which the magician walked off the stage. "The Home of Diogenes" was distinctly good. Pans of glass were placed on all the six sides of an oblong-shaped box and the box was closed. No sooner was it done than someone began to tap inside and on the box being opened Diogenes emerged from his home in spite of the fact that it was made of glass, without incurring even so much as a scratch to the glass panes. The "Spirit Ball" was another marvel. This trick consisted of a pane of glass set in a large bowl with a passage running at two of its extremities. An upright stationary wand was passed through the ball and the wand was asked to put questions to it and the answers were to be determined by the number of taps given by the sphere moving up and down. Some extremely amusing inquiries were made. A young lady who was supposed to inquire whether she had a sweetheart was answered in the negative but on being asked whether she had more than one sweetheart was filled with consternation when the ball acted as the spokesman of her amorous acquaintances, said to the audience, "We are Sivans." Another rollicking young man wished to know whether he should have been at the show that night and received an unkind rebuff on being informed in the negative. But the most interesting query was the one which required of the ball "Will the Law Courts be finished this year or next year?" and it was somewhat reassuring to be answered in the affirmative. A few more interesting items brought the first part of the programme to a close.

The second part of the programme, which was a most explosive one, was confined to the juggling feats of Nadolay, described as America's greatest comedy juggler. To describe in detail the various tricks he went through would indeed prove an arduous task.

Suffice it to say that Nadolay does not know about juggling feats is not worth knowing.

This bat-balancing extraordinaire should be seen.

He performed a most difficult and

entertaining act introduced by him with the aid of the drop-curtain. The crowd

of a bat-woman in his instance, a couple of bats in the foreground of the picture and a cow going in a farmyard. The outside village pump also occupied a place in the picture. At instant intervals during his performance, Nadolay somewhat diversified his exhibitions by introducing a metamorphosis in this scenery. Before the audience could say "Jack Robinson," the juggler received a call from one of the bats, who laid a real live egg into his top-hat. The other bat soon followed suit. Then the village pump began to work. To show that the village was an up-to-date one, Nadolay handled the cows udders and treated himself to a tip of milk before the audience. But Nadolay's peaceful occupation was somewhat rudely disturbed when the bat-woman in the background of the picture began to discharge shells in his direction but nothing daunted d and on the latter discharging the contents of a toy pistol at the ball-gutted vessel, down went the ship. Of course, it is needless to remark all these little incidents produced a decided effect on the audience.

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"BEDFORD" RELIEF ENTERTAINMENT.

The frequent visits of professional musical and theatrical companies and the large audiences which they attract mark a great change in the social life of the Colony. In former years, their visits were few and far between and the reception given to them far from encouraging.

This change is proof that there is a large population here anxious to be amused and ready to pay for their amusement. It is therefore with confidence that we remind our readers of the entertainment to be held in the City Hall on the 5th and 7th inst. on behalf of the sufferers from the disaster to H.M.S. *Bedford*, in attending which they will have the double satisfaction of enjoying an exceptionally high class and varied programme and of contributing to a charity which must appeal to all who like to help the widows and children of those who have died in the service of their country.

The list of performers, which we give here, will be the strongest we have seen for many a long day—Mrs. Badley, Miss Benbow, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Gardo, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Web, Mr. Austin, Mr. Lammer, Lieut. Col. R. N. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Toste, Mr. White and (by kind permission of Lieut. Col. F. Dayard D.S.O. and the Officers the Buffs) the Band of the Buffs.

THIRD RICHEST WOMAN.**DIVORCE FROM HANSDOME GERMAN RECALLED.**

Without any of the pomp and brilliance which attended her first wedding, Baroness von Eckhardtstein was married to Captain Archibald Weigall, in the church of the quiet little village of Metheringham, Lincolnshire. Baroness von Eckhardtstein, who will be remembered as the only child of the late Sir John Blundell Maple, was born in 1870. Miss Maple married in 1860 this Baron von Eckhardtstein, who was at the time First Secretary of the German Embassy in London, and a remarkably handsome man. The marriage was one of the chief events of the society year, and King Edward, who attended it, presented the bride with a jewelled watch. Unfortunately the match was never happy, the sequel being a protracted action, which was fought out first in the English and afterwards in the German law courts. Sir John Blundell Maple's family had been much opposed to the match, but however this may have been, he took stringent precautions to protect his daughter's fortune. This was bitterly resented by the baron, who, according to the evidence given in the divorce Court, constantly incurred his father-in-law as *bourgeois*. It is said that Sir Blundell Maple paid debts for his son-in-law to the amount of £150,000, in addition to allowing him first £1,000 and afterwards £4,000 a year.

There is no doubt that the Baroness's life was an unhappy one, and the fact must have influenced Sir Blundell Maple when he drew up his will, as, although he made bequests which make her probably the third richest woman in England—the wealthiest being the Marchioness of Graham, who inherited considerably over £3,000,000 from her father, the English Duke of Hamilton, whilst Mrs. Astor, the daughter of Mr. Harry Astor, possesses £2,000,000—the conditions of her inheritance were onerous. The value of Sir John's estate was estimated for probate at his death in 1893 as £4,153,721.10. ad. to his will there were a number of legacies amounting altogether to £50,000 and also a clause permitting his executors to spend money up to £10,000 on the rebuilding of the University College Hospital. He also charged his estate with an annuity of £10,000 for Lady Maple, which was reduced to £10,000 by her remarriage. The remainder of the money went to the Baroness von Eckhardtstein. Sir John stipulated that for the following five years she was only to receive one-half of the income, and that only on condition that she resided for at least 240 days of each year in the United Kingdom (which was prevented by ill-health or other good cause to be allowed by the trustees). If these conditions were adhered to she was to receive the whole of the estate at the end of five years, in 1908. The Baroness made an attempt to get a clause at her residence in the United Kingdom set aside, but failed. The sum was left only £1,000 a year, which is the income of the baroness for the first five years amounted to £16,000, and at the end of five years it was to be increased to £50,000. In 1907 the unhappy married life of the baroness came before the English courts, and the baroness was granted a separation with the custody of her child. The baron subsequently brought a petition for divorce in the German courts, charging his wife with disobedience. There was a counter-petition, and after proceedings in Berlin lasting a year and a half a decree of divorce was granted to the baroness in March, 1909. In the year before she obtained her divorce the baroness came into her fortune—the five years having passed—and when the various charges upon it caused it will probably amount to a million and a quarter. Baroness von Eckhardtstein's only child, a daughter, was born in 1890.

The marriage of Sir John to Captain Archibald Weigall as a surprise there having been no intimation of the engagement made public, and owing to recent death in both families, the ceremony was very quietly performed. Captain Weigall is a cousin of the late Countess of Westmorland, and Baroness von Eckhardtstein had recently lost her grandmother, Mrs. Mervynsaw. Captain Weigall resides at the Manor House, Llankey, Lincoln, and is agent for the Earl of Londesborough's Blackney estates. He is the fifth son of Lady Rose Weigall, aunt of the Earl of Westmorland, and one of his brothers is Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, the Kentish cricketer. Lady Maple, who has become the wife of Mr. Montagu Ballantyne, her daughter away, and Mr. Louis Weigall, the bridegroom's brother, are at present in the service.

These present were the Earl of Londesborough and his daughter, Lady Irene Denslow, Mr. Henry Weigall (Captain Weigall's father), and Miss Rachel Weigall, the bridegroom's sister. After the ceremony, Captain and Mrs. Archibald Weigall started for Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough, lent by the Earl and Countess of Londesborough, where the honeymoon will be spent. The baroness' whereabouts are to be known in due course.

A FORBIDDEN CITY.**THE WALLS OF OLD PEKIN.**

Pekin, 12 Aug.—

The Forbidden City in Pekin is a strongly-constructed place, a place of walls many times within walls. No community of the Western World would permit such an enclosure to exist and turn out of its course the traffic of an entire city. This innermost "city," where the Emperor of China, Son of Heaven, lives with his wives, eunuchs, and soldiers, is quashed to him by his predecessors, is enclosed by high walls of rectangular compass, whose greater length lies north and south, and whose central roadway, overhanging by many pagoda-topped gates, marks the meridian of the sun. For more than two miles there palace grounds prevent the crossing of Pekin from east or west.

Outside the Forbidden City is a broad and wonderfully picturesque moat, a moat entirely covered at this season, with huge flat lotus leaves and soft pink flowers floating on the water. Around the moat on several sides lies the second, or Imperial, City, originally the dwelling-place of loyal Manchu princes and geniuses, and, where only a very few foreigners, professors at the Imperial University, are permitted to have homes to-day.

The Imperial City is walled again from the Tatar City, reserved to ordinary soldiers and poorer Manchu families in the days when the security of the conquerors was not so substantial—ever so substantial, I might say—it is to-day.

THE HARRABIANS.

Though the greater of the walls, that encloses this Tatar city, is wonderfully formidable, being everywhere forty and in places where bulwarks run out as much as a hundred feet wide, the early Manchus attempted to encircle the whole place again, so that even the market gardeners supplying the capital with vegetables and flowers, and the men who drop their nets in the Grand Canal, might be protected from the assaults of barbarian tribes. But at this they failed, largely because vanity and not necessity called for this unnecessary outer line of defence, and only one side, enclosing to the south a rectangular bank of many square miles, was finally compassed.

This is called the Chinese City though to-day the Chinese penetrate even the Forbidden City, being councillors to a minor extent of the Manchu prince whose will is law.

Many interesting tales could be related of the many walls of old Pekin; but it is my purpose here to tell of the foreign encroachments, which have reached, against the will of the Palace and the people of China, the very gates of the Forbidden City. Indeed, within a stone's throw of the Chinese Men, the great Front Gate, the railway trains from Europe, having come through the outer walls, arrive and take their departure again.

From the Chinese Men stretches to the east another compound, the smallest, yet the most formidable and impregnable perhaps of all. On one side, the south, this compound is flanked by a section of the Tatar City great wall; on the east, north, and west by much lower but likewise battlemented defences, and a narrow trench.

Along the walls of this little enclosure you will see guardhouses at intervals, where strange soldiers, foreign to the country, do no idle duty night and day. And all the houses within the enclosure—you will see if you look down from the wall—are peculiar to this compound only. Yet no two of the great residences to be seen here are similar in design, nor are the soldiers in any two of the outer guardhouses the same.

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

If you go along the great wall from the Chinese Men, you will find, beneath the Chinese Men pagoda, a contingent of khaki-clad fellows with broad Taxis hats and a banner, floating before them, of stars and stripes. Beneath the next pagoda, that of the Hata Men, at the south-east corner, filex-hatted men in green uniforms and green helmets pace near the flag of the Fatherland.

Of course, the many Chinese walls, which surround the foreigners on every side are also fortified, though quite absurdly. Inside some of the gates, beneath the high pagodas, you may see long, pointed pikes, and sometimes ancient bows and arrows such as would adorn the walls of a feudal European castle, now a show place. And, to draw an accurate picture, I must state that these are little more than show things in Pekin to-day, for the Government has learned by hard experience the value of modern weapons.

At intervals on the broad paved top of the Tatar wall you will find guardhouses which belong in former generations to the Manchu class, and, being descendants of the conquerors still receive allowances of the tribute rice that comes to the capital annually. But these men are now only pensioners, without weapons, who sometimes beg for coppers from foreigners walking or riding past their little paper windows. In houses beneath the now unoccupied pagoda, falling with decay. And in the loopholes of the latter you will perceive another mockery of vanished glory—the muzzles of canons painted on wooden shutters.

The famous Forbidden City, the city within cities, is no longer shrouded in deepest mystery. Many tourists of distinction as well as all the foreign Ministers have been within its walls. Photographs of its palaces, its gardens, and its little lakes are sold by Japanese and German photographers, who obtained access when the foreign armies were in occupation. But you will find if you ride up to any of the gates of its pink-washed walls that even its grounds are still forbidden to the ordinary mortal.

If you are a stranger and do not know Pekin too well you may happen by accident to direct your obedientrickshaw boy to one of the secret gates. A nervous gathering of the guard takes place at the approach—nervous because the pink-washed walls do not like the look of foreign men, foreigners, in whom, since 1900, they stand in certain awe. The guards

man with his ancient sword, as well as modern soldiers with approved weapons, will obey the orders of their officers with evident alarm.

STRANGERS AT THE GATES.

Leaving the Legation quarter recently with a friend, I passed out of the walls guarded by foreign troops and entered the Tatar City. From this enclosure we passed into the gates of the Imperial City guarded by Chinese soldiers, but not forbidden; then, continuing across a little canal—which many citizens find their daily meals of crabs and lotus roots—made our way straight for one of the gates which members of the charmed circle only may enter without special permission.

There was a scurry among the guards, who began warning us off with shouts and gesticulations long before we came within dangerous proximity. To their surprise they called the headsman, famous for decapitations, numerous, still displaying, perhaps, more confidence in the arms and military methods of their forebears than in the new-fangled weapons of which they are only now beginning to learn the use. Death was pictured on their faces as they barred the way to our fleet-footed rickshaw boys.

We took compassion on this formidable-looking guard promptly, informing them at once that the sticks we carried were only for the purpose of directing our boys, that we had no intention of forcing an entry or the four-year-old Emperor. Our only desire—we attempted to explain and finally succeeded—was to take a photograph of the guard, who would, we knew, stoutly defend their gate if any uninformed person attempted to pass within its portals.

Thereupon, beams of relief came over the countenances of the curious guardsmen; and at our request they posed amably for their photograph.—Frederick Moore in *Morning Leader*.

DARING SWINDLE.**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK DEFRAUDED.**

The Java Mail brings particulars of the recent bank frauds at Sourabaya and the facts as gleaned from exchange, are somewhat sensational. It appears that on September 14, at about 2 p.m. a person resembling a queueless Chinaman, about in stature, dressed in white, and carrying a small travelling bag, drove up to the bank in a dogcart. He alighted, walked into the building and presented a cheque to the head cashier, who, it is stated, is a Chinaman. Two assistant cashiers, also Chinese, were present at the time. The cheque purported to bear the signature of the firm of Majuz and Co., and was drawn in favour of Mr. Da Band, or order, the sum being 53,000 guilders. It seems to have been the practice at the bank that when a cheque was presented it was read upstairs by means of a little lift, to be scrutinized by the accountant, who, if satisfied, initials it for payment. In this case, the cheque when presented to the cashier had already been initialized, and the cashier commenced paying over the money. It was remarked that the back of the cheque was somewhat nervous during the handling of the notes. He asked for small amounts, and received at first notes of 100 and 200 guilders until the amount reached 50,000 guilders. Then came notes of 50, 25 and 10 guilders to the amount of 9,000 guilders, followed by notes of 5 guilders aggregating 1,000 guilders. He then grabbed the 1,000 guilders so far counted out, put the amount in his bag, left the bank, and took his seat in the dogcart. Before he could drive off, the cashier called out to him that he had still 35,000 guilders to receive, but the man, excused himself by saying that he was in a hurry to deposit money in the Java Bank before the latter closed. He received the balance in notes, and disappeared in the dogcart.

The alleged fraud was not discovered until an hour afterwards, when the cashier of Mainz and Co. happened to call at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. In the course of conversation, it was mentioned that his firm had just drawn 53,000 guilders, upon which the cashier remarked that he knew nothing of it. He was then shown the cheque, and stated at once that the signature was a forgery, though a good one. The cashier hastened to see the head of the firm, who at once said that he had never given out the cheque. He immediately went to the bank, asked for the cheque, and found that the signature was forged, though a good one. The police made every inquiry, but could not find the bearer; while the houses of the cashiers were searched thoroughly to no purpose. The bank has offered a reward of £5,000 guilders for information leading to the recovery of the 53,000 guilders, and it is said that the head cashier has forfeited his security about 30,000 guilders, and has been ordered to find a fresh post. Experts have been called in to examine the forged signature and initial, and the cheque has been photographed.

A Chinese trader has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the fraud.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from the 1st to 3rd inst. with the following results—

• A. W. W. Walkinshaw... 86 88
L. Evans... 101 97
A. P. Dishwood... 108 18
POOL... 16 75
A. C. Leth... 91 16
L. Evans... 91 77
Major D. Macdonald... 91 81
Winner of Cup... 13 Winner of Pool.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from the 1st to 3rd inst. with the following results—

COMMERCIAL.

6th October, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.—

Allagash... 4/6
Anglo-Java... 71s. 2
Anglo-Malay... 25/3
Balgowrie... 31s
Batu Tiga... c/c
Bertram... 6/6
Bukit Kajang (pp) 5/-
Bukit Rajah... 16/3 prem.
Carey Uniteds... 10/5
Castlereagh... 10/5
Changkat Serdang... 5/-
Cheras (part paid)... 43 prem.
Do. (fully paid)... 518
Damascus... 14/6
Eastern Internationals... 11/3 prem.
Fed. Selangor... 5/-
Glencairn... 10/5
Glenelis... 10/5
Golconde... 10/5
Golden Hopes... 100/-
Highlands and Lowlands... 100/-
Indragiri... 5/6
Inch Kenneths... 10/-
Jequies... 10/-
Jonglandons... 5/- prem.
Kamunings... 5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpur... 15/1
Lamadron (fully paid)... 10/-
Lamadron (ppd)... 10/-
Labu... 6/6
Langk... 4/3 ex div.
London Asiatics... 11/3
London Ventures... 5/-
Meilleum... 5/-
Pajams... 5/10
Pegols... 5/16
Rubber Trusts... 16/3 prem.
Sagges... 27/1
Sandycrofts... 5/8
Sapong... 10/-
Seafords... 10/-
Sekong... 11/3 prem.
Shelfords... 70/-
Singapore & Jobors... 5/13
Sunara, Paris... 10/-
Sungai Kapar... 8/6
Tandjongs... 32/6
Tocangle... 7/- prem.
Ulu Rantai... 10/-
United Serdangs... 10/-
United Singapore... 5/15
United Sumatras... 8/1
United Langkawi... 80/-
Trohobs... 37/1
Para Rubber... 6/- per lb.

London Asiatic Company have declared an interim dividend of 10%.

CHINESE BACON.

POK CURED IN ISLE OF MAN AND RESHIPPED AS ENGLISH.

Councillor Howell, of Manchester, declares he has discovered, on a visit to the Isle of Man, that Chinese pork is sent there, but, being forbidden by the local market authorities, is cured and re-shipped for England as English bacon. The backbone, lungs, and heart, he says, are in China, so that the medical officers cannot easily tell whether the animals are healthy or not. But wholesale dealers declare they could not be deceived even if the bacon was represented to be other than Chinese.

There is no doubt, said one dealer, that some

must be finding its way over, but probably only in small quantities.

And it is quite possible

that the meat may be as good and wholesome as Irish, Danish, or American.

There is unquestionably a great market for Chinese pork

in England, if the public can be convinced

that it is reared and killed under clean conditions, and that it is free from disease.

Dr. Dearden, the Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, says the Chinese meat sent to

the Isle of Man undergoes thorough inspection, after which there is no question of its fitness for human food.

He points out that in future all pork consigned to England will undergo inspection at the Chinese port.

The following members have passed the examination in Semaphore Signalling at the class recently held at Volunteer Headquarters—

Captains Armstrong and Scott; Lieutenants

Wolfe and Plummer; C. S. M. Grey; sergeants

McKirdy, Darby, Gregory, Haywood, and Day;

Corporals Frib, Smith, Manok, Dacan, and

Boulton; and Gunner Storrie.

Events Coming.

Thursday, 6th October.

Theatre Royal "Nicola" 9 p.m.

Friday, 7th October.

Theatre Royal "Nicola" 9 p.m.

Saturday, 8th October.

Dairy Farm Co.'s annual meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Theatre Royal "Nicola" Matinee, 3.30 p.m.

Theatre Royal "Nicola" 9 p.m.

Sunday, 9th October.

</

Shipping Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings for Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to Alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 25TH.

From St. John.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.

"MONTREAL" TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.

"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" SATURDAY, NOV. 16TH.

"ALLAN LINE" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 13TH.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.

From St. John.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.

"Montreal" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers, as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of China" are magnificently equipped vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperor" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) 12,000.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	YUNGSANG	FRIDAY, 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	WAISHING	SATURDAY, 8th Oct., 8.30 A.M. D'light.
S'GAVORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 8th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUNGSANG	SUNDAY, 9th Oct., Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	MONDAY, 10th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	LOONGANG	FRIDAY, 14th Oct., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN via JESSELTON	MAUSANG	SUNDAY, 16th Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, 28th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Katsusui*, *Nansui* and *Yokohama* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanking.

Taking Cargo on Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labud, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 515, Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout, and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenai*, *Liaon*, *Chihai*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB, Agents.

Telephone No. 515, Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Fees	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ROBI	\$340	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 8th Oct., 12 Noon.
SAVIO	\$340	A. Frazee	MANILA	SATURDAY, 15th Oct., 12 Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMBS & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1910.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH THURSDAY OCTOBER 6 1910.

Shipping Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G.	Tonage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. MOJI, KORE AND YOKO-HAMA	CHICAGO MARU	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.	
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. MOJI, KORE AND YOKO-HAMA	TACOMA MARU	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.	

The Go's newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Tea and Porcelain. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	BUJUN MARU	FRIDAY, 7th Oct., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	DAICI MARU	SUNDAY, 9th Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	SOSHU MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct., at 10 A.M.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOCHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nishibei Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$37.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabin.

The newly built steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES. 1910

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP	YU MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct., at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight.
VISITORS	TAI GO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 9th Nov., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADOMARU	SATURDAY, 5th Nov., from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	IMABA MARU	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBI MARU	TUESDAY, 12th Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	NIKKO MARU	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
MANILA, TOWNVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU	TUESDAY, 18th October.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BENGO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th October.
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th October.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	THURSDAY, 13th October.

Opational Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Oct., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE F. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER

"PESHTAWUR."

Consignees of Cargoes by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rem.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAYS EXCHANGE
Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	100	Christiansen, 7th Oct.
Manilla, Br. a.s. 100	100	Ballast—J. & Co.
Oct. Sandakan 24th Sept., Timber—J. & Co.	100	
Montrose, Br. a.s. 2,884	legg.	3rd Oct.
Calais 22nd Aug., Dallas—D. & Co.	100	
Nam Saig, Br. a.s. 4,031	—	M. B. Lake, 29th Sept.
—Kobe and Moji 25th Sept. Gen.	100	
M. & Co.	100	
Nasau, Br. a.s. 1,295	C. Wang, 6th Oct.	
Saligon 26th Sept., Mead and Rice—B. & Co.	100	
Nippon Maru Jap. a.s. 3,457	H. S. Smith,	4th Oct.—San Francisco 6th Sept.,
and Gen. —T. K. A.	100	Vails
Omuro Maru, Jap. a.s. 1,780	Yamaguchi, 4th Oct.—Port Arthur 25th Sept. Coal—M. B. K.	
Phanang, Ger. a.s. 1,044	von Mangelsdorf,	5th Oct.—Badgok and Swatow 23rd Oct.
Ballast—B. & S.	100	
Rajah Ger. a.s. 1,775	V. C. Raber 24th Sept.	
Rangoon 17th Sept., Wood—B. & S.	100	
River Clyde, Br. a.s. 7,515	John Kerr, 2nd Oct.	
Cat—Newcastle 9th Sept., Coal—D. & Co.	100	
Rubicon Rus. a.s. 1,643	A. Dahme, 4th Oct.	
Bangkok 10th Sept., Beans and Bass oil—M. & Co.	100	
Singar Br. a.s. 1,047	F. Jameson, 4th Oct.	
—Haiphong 3rd Oct., Gen. B. & S.	100	
Singar, Br. a.s. 1,777	M. Picknell, 15th Sept.	
Ching-wan-lan 15th Oct., —C. B. & M. Co.	100	
St. Maarten, Br. a.s. 988	H. A. Vards, 15th Sept.	
American (Sister) 10th Inst.	100	
Canadian (Montreal) 16th Inst.	100	
American (Empress of China) 21st Inst.	100	
American (Manchuria) 21st Inst.	100	
American (Calio Maru) 1st prox.	100	

THE WEATHER.

On the 6th at 12 m. p.—The barometer has risen moderately in Japan, and fallen slightly over China.

Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. It is relatively low over the China Sea.

Fresh N.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighboring, E. winds, fresh, fair.

2.—Formosa, Chusan, N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

DOCK RETURN.

TAIKOO DOCKS
at Quarry Bay Docks,
Surrey Hill, —

Quay-side, Kowloon.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE POSITION AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$135	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$18,000,000	\$2,019.30	5% for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/1 = \$12.45	5% \$25 sales 1/20
National Bank of China, Limited	1,99,925	7	6	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$10.152	5% (London 3/6) for 1903	---
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$20	none	10% for 1908	5% \$100 buyers	5% \$100 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	6	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15% for 1908	5% Tls. 213	5% Tls. 213
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$107.04	Final of 5% per share, making 10% per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$20 per share for 1909	5% \$25 buyers 1/20
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$200	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$7.7037	5% for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of 5% on account of 1909	5% \$25 buyers 1/20
PIPE & PLATES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$200	\$80	\$1,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$4,8400	5% and bonus \$2 for 1908	5% \$175 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$250	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$405.818	5% for 1908	5% \$155 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$15,743 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$3,777	5% for 1904	---
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	none	11.	5% for year ending 30.6.1908	5% \$10 sellers 5% \$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$10,700 \$15,705 \$15,915	\$20.768	Dividend of \$1 for 1904-10	5% \$10 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$156,100 \$156,100	6,537.82	5% for 1907 on Preferred shares only @ ex 1/1 = \$6.25	5% \$38 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	42	41	\$200,000 \$100,000	\$192,994	Final div. of 2/3 per share (corp. 1/4) making 5% per share for 1909 & a 2% int. div. of 1% per share on ac. for 1910	5% \$71 sellers 5% \$71 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$6,000	41.159	A dividend of 7% for 1904-10 ending 30.4.1910	5% \$23 sellers 5% \$10
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$140	\$100	\$120,000 \$15,000	Dr. \$6,090	5% for half year ending 30.6.1910	5% \$47.5 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135.809	5% for 1907	5% \$15 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Goldtrading and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	41	41	\$15,000 \$15,000	Dr. \$1,435	Interim of 5% for 1904 (coupon No. 14)	5% \$15 sellers 1/20
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year	---
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	15/10	44	none	5% per share with dividend	5% \$7 sellers 1/20
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 50	G 50	none	none	Final of Gold \$205 (1/2) going to all G \$1.15	5% \$15 sellers 1/20
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	\$15,175	Dr. \$8,460	5% for year ending 31.12.06	5% \$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$10	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$204.847	5% for 1909	5% \$141 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	122,000	14.15.75	5% for half year ended 30.6.1910	---
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,00,000	Tls. 6,46	Final of Tls. 5% making Tls. 6 in all for 1 year 30.4.1910	5% Tls. 72
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 0.228	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	5% Tls. 108
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 27.2.10	5% \$10 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$15,000	Dr. 24,041	8% for 1909	5% \$10 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,175	\$5,277	\$5 on old shares \$15 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	5% \$10 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$27.94	Interim of \$3 for 1910	5% \$74 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$15,000	\$5,717	4% for 1909	5% \$71 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$27.9	5% for 1909	5% \$32 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,00,000	Tls. 63,063	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	5% \$10 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	15,500	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. 24,041	Interim of \$1.20 for 1910	5% \$10 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	80,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 12.10.09	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.09	5% \$10 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	145,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 40,000	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5% \$10 sellers	5% \$10 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 15,000	14.8.17.2	Tls. 7% for year ending Tls. 30.9.09	5% \$10 buyers
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 4.5.17.2	Tls. 6 for 1909	5% \$10 buyers
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 31.17.2	Tls. 5 for 1909	5% \$10 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	1,1500	1/4 468	15% per share for 1909	5% \$10 sellers
China-Sonno Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$140,000	NIL	60 cents for 1909	5% \$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	60,000	52,242	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06	5% \$10 sellers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$12	\$12	60,000	1,602	80 cents for 1909	5% \$10 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	100,000	1,602	51.30 for year ending 31.7.00	5% \$10 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$4	80,000	1,602	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	5% \$4.65 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	1,602	14 per cent. viz. \$1.42 for 1909	5% \$10 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	80,000	1,602	A dividend of \$1.50 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year end. 28.2.06	5% \$10 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	1,602	80 cents for 1909	5% \$10 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000	1,602	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	5% \$10 sellers
Hongkong-Rew Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$40,000	1,602	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	5% \$10 buyers
Magischappelij of Mijns, Bosch- en Landbouwzaak plotteits in Langkat, Limited	15,000	Ge. 100	Ge. 100	Tls. 547,100	Tls. 316,682	Interim dividend of Tls. 12.15th June & Tls. 15,00 15th Sept.	5% \$100
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	1	\$10,000	\$20,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5% \$10 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	1	\$10,000	\$20,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5% \$10 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Rs. 18,640	None	5% \$10 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,250	No dividend this year	5% \$10 sellers
Societe des Pulus et Papieries du Tonkin	13,300	Benefit shares	25	none	none	First year	---
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	None	---
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 52,066	None	---
Union Waterbott Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	327.86	10% for year ending 31st May 1910	5% \$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$40,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5% \$10 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	53.42	15% per ordinary share for year ended 31.5.10	5% \$10 sellers
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,013	25 cents for 1909	5% \$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		none	57.52	3% for 1909	5% \$10 buyers

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